

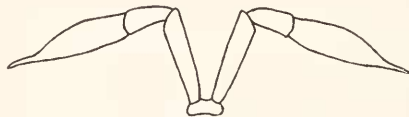
A New Californian Syrphid (Diptera).

By W. M. DAVIDSON, U. S. Bureau of Entomology,
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Ceriodes durani sp. nov.

Medium-sized species; pedicel of antennae very short; third antennal joint longer than second; abdomen slightly longer than head and thorax combined, basally constricted; black and yellow species with rufous legs.

♀. Length (antennae excluded) 12mm. Length of wing 9mm. Antennal process or pedicel short, below practically obsolete, one-fifth as long as first antennal joint, testaceous, black at base where it joins the frons. First antennal joint a little shorter than third, third nearly three times as long as



Antennae of *Ceriodes durani*.

second, style two-thirds as long as second joint; first joint rufo-testaceous, second fuscous, shining, third dull velvety black, style bright yellow, terminal; first two joints short black pilose. Front yellow, a broad transverse black band across the ocelli reaching the eyes, pile fulvous. Rugose areas of the chitin are present adjacent to the upper eye corners. Post-ocular orbits black, yellow pollinose and pilose and enclosing an irregularly-shaped orange spot at lower third of the eyes. Below the eyes is an elongate orange spot widening at its junction with the mouth edge and enclosed by the black of the cheeks and the black oblique facial stripe which connects the lower eye margin with the mouth edge. Sparse fulvous pile on cheeks and lower face. Face yellow, about the base of the antennal pedicel black, a small black dash on either side of the median below the antennae, a brown median spot just above the oral margin, an oblique black stripe connecting the lower eye corner with the mouth edge. Profile almost straight, a hardly perceptible tubercle just above the center of the mouth.

Thorax dull black, with two narrow yellow parallel dorso-

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lateral stripes behind the suture and not attaining any margin or suture. Posterior angles brown. Humeral and ante-alar callosities yellow; a large oval yellow spot on the mesopleura, a smaller one on the sternopleura below, no yellow spot on the pteropleura. Halteres orange. Squamae white; pile fulvous, short. Wings without bristles except on the costa; anterior half clouded light brown; discal portion of third vein obtusely angulate and petiolate midway between its apex and the anterior cross-vein. Legs reddish-yellow; femora on distal half below armed with two rows of short black spines. Pile of legs fulvous. Coxae brown, light pilose. Scutellum yellow, anterior margin narrowly black, pile yellow. The thoracic pile is white and recurvent on the dorsum and fulvous on the yellow side areas. Post-scutellum black.

Abdomen constricted at the suture between first and second segments, widest at middle of third segment. First segment black, sides narrowly brown, pile mostly whitish and erect at sides. Second segment about two-thirds as long as third or fourth, black, sides narrowly brown, the posterior border broadly yellow, annulate and shining; pile mostly fulvous and recurvent. Third and fourth segments black, each with a broad posterior yellow shining fascia and fulvous recurvent pile. On the dull disc of the third segment are two small triangular areas of yellow pollen, separated narrowly in the middle, their bases almost attaining the yellow posterior fascia. Similar but more extensive pollinose areas occur on the fourth segment, and these almost reach the anterior and lateral margins of the segment. Fifth segment and venter of fourth black, entirely clothed with yellow pollen. Pile of the posterior segments fulvous and recurvent. The yellow fasciae reach the lateral margins for their full width.

♂. Length (antennae excluded) 11.5mm.

Vertical triangle black, shining. The enclosed yellow stripe below the eyes reduced to two small spots, and the orange spot behind the eyes much less extensive than in the female. The brown spot on the face below darker and more extensive than in the female, and produced upwards almost to the antennal pedicel in two narrow brown lines. Eighth tergite black, yellowish pollinose, with two small testaceous spots in front, the pile yellow and black. Sixth and seventh tergites light brown, chiefly black pilose.

Type female collected on April 18, 1915, in Mitchell Canyon at the base of Mt. Diablo, Contra Costa County, California.

Allotype male collected on April 23, 1916, in the same locality. Both were taken about blossoms of poison oak (*Rhus diversiloba*), a plant much favored by syrphids. Types in the U. S. National Museum (Cat. No. 28121).

Named for Mr. Victor Duran, who has collected extensively in California.

Enodia portlandia, andromacha and creola
(Lep., Rhopalocera).

By HENRY SKINNER.

Mr. George P. Engelhardt, Curator of the Department of Natural Science of the Brooklyn Museum, has recently sent me six specimens of an *Enodia*, one from Mobile, Alabama, and five from Gainesville, Florida, all taken in the month of May.

There were five specimens here at the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia: four from Chicasaw, Alabama, taken near the end of August, by W. C. Dukes, and one from Macon, Georgia, caught by Fred. W. Walker, April 11th, 1915. The specimens from Florida and the other places are a form or race that have been sent to me as *creola* Skinner. However, it is not the same form or species. I only know of *creola* from the type and allotype in the collection here at the Academy and the perfect figure of the insect in Dr. Holland's *Butterfly Book*.

The southern form from Florida, Alabama and Georgia is very well figured under the name *andromacha* in Hübner's Samm. Exotischer Schmetterlinge, Band I. It is also beautifully figured by Boisduval and Leconte, Hist. Gen. Lep. Amer. Sept. pl. 58, under the name *portlandia*. Typical *portlandia* is well figured by W. H. Edwards in his great work on the Butterflies of North America, volume three. We have some nice specimens of *portlandia* from as far north as Miniota, Manitoba, Canada, taken by Hugh Gibbon, in the latter part of June. *Andromacha* represents the Gulf State form of *portlandia*, or a different species, according to whether you are a lumpner or a splitter.

The exact status of *creola* is not known; the spaces between the veins on the primary wings are filled by plush-like scales,